

Urban District of Penarth



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

### 1956

BY

**D. TREVOR THOMAS**

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.



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## PENARTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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### Chairman :

Councillor HAROLD R. BLUEMEL, J.P.

### Members :

Coun.	GEORGE WILSON COWLE	Coun.	W. R. JEFFCOTT, J.P.
„	QUENTIN EDWARD LEWIS	„	G. V. WILLIAMS, C.A.
„	HAROLD WILLIAM TOYE	„	JOHN JOSEPH McCORMACK
„	E. VIVIAN ROGERS	„	Mrs. LILY ANN ROGERS,
„	ALFRED BROCKINGTON, J.P.		O.B.E.
„	N. L. GIBBS (PART YEAR).	„	Mrs. KATHLEEN EVANS.
		„	R. TOTTERDELL
			(PART YEAR)

### Clerk to the Council :

P. METCALF, ESQ.

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## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

### Chairman :

Councillor JOHN JOSEPH McCORMACK, J.P.

### Members :

All the Members of the Urban District Council.

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## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

### Medical Officer of Health :

D. TREVOR THOMAS, M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.), D.P.H.  
(Also Divisional Medical Officer, South East Glamorgan).

### Senior Public Health Inspector :

A H. MOUNTAIN, A.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A., S.R.I.B.A.,  
Cert. Meat Insp. Royal Sanitary Institute

### Additional Public Health Inspector :

D. P. NOWELL, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.,  
Cert. Meat Insp. Royal Sanitary Institute.

### Clerical Staff :

A. S. POWELL  
Miss K. M. HEWITT

### Rodent Operator :

W. COOMBS

## HOUSING OFFICE

### Housing Manager :

T. D. BEDDOW

Health Department,  
West House,  
Stanwell Road,  
Penarth.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS

OF THE PENARTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1956 drawn up in accordance with Circular 19/56 (Wales) of the Welsh Board of Health. The estimated population of the Urban District was 19,040 and the number of inhabited houses at the end of the year 5,527 as compared with 4,448 in 1946. The Table extracted from the Registrar General's census 1951 is retained, this shows the average number of persons per room and standard of household amenities etc., and the great reduction in overcrowding as compared with the figures shown in the 1931 census (v Page 10).

### **Vital Statistics.**

The birth rate for the year coincided with the figure for the whole of England and Wales, while there were seven deaths of infants under twelve months of age, giving an infant mortality rate somewhat similar to that of England and Wales, but considerably lower than the average figure for all local authorities in Glamorgan (v Page 13). It is noteworthy that six of these were neo-natal deaths i.e., taking place within the first four weeks of life.

### **Deaths from Accident.**

There were eight deaths due to accidents during the year, seven of these resulting from accidents in the home of which three were due to burns, (five being elderly people and two small children). I have previously pointed out that it does not seem to be generally realised that many more fatalities are caused by home accidents than by road accidents. Much remains to be done in the field of prevention of home accidents, and this is very closely related to the great need for adequate supervision and care of elderly people in their own homes, as the majority of the fatalities occur in this age group.

### **Infectious Disease.**

The table of incidence of Infectious Disease is shown on Page 17. There were 43 cases of Bacillary DYSENTERY. Nearly half of these occurred among children from Llandough attending Dinas Powis primary school, where during June Sonne Dysentery spread through the school so quickly that it was found advisable to apply school closure for a period of two weeks. The remainder

occurred in 11 other households. In these cases the disease was very mild in nature, frequently the sufferers not even calling in their medical practitioners, and only being discovered on enquiry followed by laboratory investigation.

Six ~~cases~~ cases of POLIOMYELITIS were notified none of whom suffered paralysis.

During the year parents with children aged 2 to 9 years were offered the opportunity of having them inoculated against Poliomyelitis and there was a good response in Penarth, over 250 inoculations being carried out at the County Council clinics.

Only one case of FOOD POISONING was notified.

### **Virus Meningitis.**

During the last few years epidemics of a mild meningitis of unknown cause, but probably a virus infection, have been reported from certain parts of the world including areas of Canada, U.S.A. and South Africa. In this country outbreaks have been reported in the last year or so in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Nottingham (being called Trent Valley Fever in the latter County).

There would appear to be variants of the disease, the general clinical picture however being that of a sudden onset of fairly severe headache with fever, occasional vomiting, stiffness of the neck with or without muscular pains, some photophobia and occasionally a rash confined to the face, upper trunk and proximal parts of the limbs. Examination of the cerebral spinal fluid showing typical changes expected with a mild meningitis.

As far as I can ascertain the disease made its appearance in Penarth in August 1955, when a medical practitioner requested me to see a family of four where each member became ill in turn. In 1956 the first case to be brought to my notice was a small girl who became ill two days after arriving in the town from Nottinghamshire. A day later her young cousin and two days later her aunt developed a similar illness, while two other members of the family appeared to have mild symptoms suggestive of an abortive type of the disease. These three cases were admitted to hospital for investigation.

Within the next ten weeks, at least another seven cases appeared in the town and were admitted to hospital, but enquiries failed to reveal any link between the victims. Two only of this series exhibited a rash.

This apparently new disease, at least to this country, is of considerable interest and when occurring at the same time as an epidemic of Poliomyelitis may cause difficulty in the differential diagnosis from non-paralytic Poliomyelitis.

Virologists at the Public Health Laboratory, Sheffield, recently claimed to have isolated a virus of the coxsackie group in this form of meningitis.

### **Tuberculosis.**

Eleven Pulmonary and four Non-Pulmonary new cases of Tuberculosis were notified. The Welsh Regional Hospital Board have now established a permanent Mass Radiography Unit in Cardiff.

Mass Radiography Units stationed in various areas for short periods of a few weeks yield on the average two or three cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 examined, whereas it is known that the expected incidence in a fair sample of the population would be much higher than this. The probable interpretation would appear to be that those feeling well tend to present themselves for confirmation of their well being, whereas the majority of those who suspect that they are not as well as they might be are too apprehensive to present themselves. This is partly borne out by the fact that when general practitioners send cases to a general practitioner session of a static Mass Radiography Unit the yield of new cases is in the region of ten per 1,000 examined.

If we are in earnest about eliminating Tuberculosis in the foreseeable future, in addition to all the preventive measures such as the improved methods of search for new cases by Mass Radiography of selected groups etc., it is essential that every effort should be made to discover those cases forming the "infectior pool" in the community and indeed go further. I have in mind the difficult hospital patient known to be infectious who despite a full explanation of his disease and infectious condition insists on taking his or her discharge from hospital. Surely it is the duty of the Medical Superintendents of hospitals for the tuberculous to adopt a firmer attitude. It should be made clear to these patients that legislation exists to deal with them. Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936 empowers a local authority, with the consent of the hospital management committee to request a Court of summary jurisdiction to commit such a patient to a suitable hospital for an initial period of three months. The Magistrates must be satisfied that the patient concerned is in an infectious state and his home circumstances such that there is a serious risk of infection being transmitted to other persons.



Whereas formally it would have been illogical to have adopted such procedures when there were large numbers of willing and eager patients waiting admission, this is not the case today when hospital waiting lists have dwindled and indeed may be non-existent for certain institutions.

In an effort to cast a wider net for those suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and to safeguard the health of their employees, every effort should be made to persuade employers to make a visit to a Mass Radiography Unit a condition of employment and local authorities could well set an example in this matter.

### **Health Services.**

On Page 21 I have given a list of hostels and other institutions situated in Penarth and also tabulated the Health Services administered by the Divisional Health Office of the Glamorgan County Council.

Close liaison exists between the Children's Department and the Health Department of the County Council, particularly so in regard to problem families. A Children's Co-ordination Committee meets regularly at the Divisional Health Office when the Children's Officers, Health Visitors concerned in the particular cases under discussion, N.S.P.C.C. Inspectors, Probation Officers, Youth Employment Officers etc., meet to discuss the various problems involved and see what can be done to prevent hardship to the children concerned and decide on the best method of attempting to improve the conditions of these extremely difficult social problems i.e., the problem family.

### **Water Analysis.**

The Cardiff City Water Undertaking which supplies water to Penarth takes frequent samples of the local storage reservoirs and piped supply and copies of the results are supplied to this department.

### **Food Hygiene.**

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 came into operation on the 1st January, 1956, and gave local authorities increased powers to deal with the food trade and all premises where food is prepared or exposed for sale and includes canteens, clubs, schools and institutions. These Regulations replace Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938, and in so doing have expanded and strengthened the former food hygiene requirements. Rules are laid



down as to the state of cleanliness of articles of equipment, containers etc., and among the requirements are the installation of wash-hand basins to be used exclusively for hand washing together with a constant supply of hot water, soap, clean towels etc.

During the year a survey of all food premises in the town was carried out by the Public Health Inspectors and an inspection card completed for each premises concerned. Copies of the Regulations were supplied to all in the food trade and advice given on the Regulations and method of clean food production.

No formal notices were served under these regulations during the year as it was felt that in the first instance persuasion and informal talks would produce better results, and that formal action should be reserved for those traders who persisted to flout and ignore the new regulations.

## **Housing.**

Good progress was made during the year with the problem of deteriorating properties and those dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation and in need of extensive repair. As a result of routine inspection following complaints to the department, 254 dwelling houses were inspected, of which 205 were designated as being in need of some degree of repair and as a result of subsequent action, 162 of these were repaired and made good.

The Council had initiated a housing survey in 1948 and over a period of years some 1,200 houses were surveyed (v Page 34).

Informal and Statutory notices as required were served on the owners of all the houses in need of repair. There were however a number of houses where the defects were so extensive and the cost of repair so high in relation to the rent paid by the tenant, that it was considered unreasonable having regard to the provision of the Housing Act 1936. There were 55 properties in this category and the Public Health Committee appointed a special sub-committee to investigate and deal with the problem.

During 1955, a scheme providing 3 Units of accommodation from two such houses had been undertaken by the Council in Queens Road at an approved expenditure of £2,323.

The deteriorating properties sub-committee gave further consideration to those houses where the owner was unable for financial reasons to carry out the necessary repair work and was offering the properties to the Council for purchase at a nominal sum. A summary of the position at the end of the year regarding these houses is shown on Page 34.

During the year the Council granted to property owners twenty eight Improvement Grants under the Housing Act 1949.

This Authority's building programme does not seem to have catered sufficiently for elderly people, not nearly enough accommodation of the flat or maisonette type having been built, but I am glad to state that steps are now being taken to remedy this. Careful planning of accommodation for the elderly can benefit them so much.

### **Health Propaganda.**

In the field of health propaganda such as bringing home to parents the benefits of inoculating their children against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis etc., or discouraging people from heavy cigarette smoking in view of the recent significant findings, I am of the opinion that money spent on television, radio and in buying space in the popular press, would be more efficacious and give a far better return than wasteful expenditure on posters and pamphlets to which apparently the public has been indifferent for some years.

### **The Welfare of Old People.**

I have been much concerned in recent years at the difficulties which general practitioners are experiencing in getting the elderly sick admitted to hospital. A grave state of affairs exists in that there is almost a 50% deficiency of hospital beds for the chronic sick in South East Glamorgan as compared with the provision of hospital beds of the same category in the rest of England and Wales and it would appear that this state of affairs can only be remedied very gradually.

The major health authority services such as home nursing and home-help only cover a certain period of the 24 hours although recently the Glamorgan County Council has agreed to employ night sitters-in when these are absolutely essential. I am given to understand that not only are there long waiting lists for chronic sick beds, but occasionally even a waiting list for urgent admissions and this combined with the slow hospital turnover of chronic sick beds leaves us with a disquieting state of affairs.

No action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948 i.e., the compulsory removal on a Court Order of persons "who are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons proper care and attention."

Not infrequently I am approached by neighbours or relatives about feeble old people living alone in a house or a shared dwelling, it being suggested that these people should be "put away somewhere."

Unless these unfortunate lonely folk are incapable of feeding themselves adequately or are creating an unbearable nuisance to other occupants of a house, one is very reluctant to recommend steps to have them removed from under a roof which they have probably known for a lifetime.

I know of no community which has successfully dealt with the problems and needs of the elderly and public conscience as yet has not been roused in this respect. They need so much more than an improvement in their financial circumstances, and I am of the firm opinion that they are a much neglected section of the community.

During the year the Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation Act) came into force, these Officers being in future to be termed Public Health Inspectors.

This new term is to be welcomed as it appears to be more befitting our present day concept of these Officers' multifarious duties.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all members of the Council, the Chief Officials, and in particular the staff of the department for loyal co-operation throughout the year.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

D. TREVOR THOMAS.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

# EXTRACT FROM 1951 CENSUS

EXTRACT FROM 1951 CENSUS									
	Average number of persons per room.		Percentage of persons living at more than 2 per room.		Percentage of persons living at more than 2 per room.		Households percentage sharing a dwelling.	* Households with all five arrangements.	Households sharing all five arrangements.
	All Dwellings	Shared Dwellings	1931	1951		%			
GLAMORGAN	0.74	0.97	5.35	2.16	22	40	7		
PENARTH	0.67	0.84	3.31	1.27	30	53	13		
CARDIFF	0.77	0.93	5.40	2.47	36	48	9		
RHONDDA	0.71	1.00	4.93	2.19	24	16	2		

\* All five arrangements.

Piped water.

Cooking Stove.

Kitchen Sink.

Water Closet.

Fixed Bath.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (including fore-shore)	.....	.....	.....	2,384 acres
Population (census 1951)	.....	.....	.....	18,528
Population (mid-year 1956)	.....	.....	.....	19,040
Number of inhabited houses	.....	.....	.....	5,527
Rateable value	.....	.....	.....	£232,453
Sum represented by a penny rate	.....	.....	.....	£925

## VITAL STATISTICS

	Total	Male	Female
Number of live births (legitimate)	..... 295	151	144
Number of live births (illegitimate)	..... 8	6	2
Birth Rate of Estimated Population	..... 15.7		
Number of still births (legitimate)	..... 5	3	2
Number of still births (illegitimate)	..... 1	—	1

Still birth rate 19.8 per 1,000 births, and .31 per 1,000 estimated population.

Number of deaths : 135 males, 106 females, 241 total.

Death rate estimated resident population	11.7 per 1,000
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	..... Nil
Deaths from Puerperal causes	..... Nil

## INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE

All infants per 1,000 live births	..... 23.1
Number of deaths from Measles (all ages)	..... Nil
Number of deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	..... Nil
Number of deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	..... Nil

# COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Table 1 shows the Birth and Death Rates for the past 10 years in England and Wales, Glamorgan and Penarth.

TABLE 1.

Year	BIRTHS				DEATHS		
	BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION				UNDER 1 YEAR		AT ALL AGES
	Number of Births	Penarth	England and Wales	Glamorgan	Number	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births Registered	Number
1947	377	21.8	20.5	20.8	16	42	224
1948	312	17.5	17.9	18.9	7	22	208
1949	292	16.2	16.7	17.1	8	27	213
1950	286	15.5	15.8	16.1	7	24	240
1951	300	16.3	15.5	16.3	8	26	263
1952	266	14.4	15.3	16.1	8	30	239
1953	317	16.9	15.5	16.1	3	9	221
1954	267	14.1	15.2	15.6	5	18	237
1955	279	14.7	15.0	15.1	8	28	222
1956	303	15.7	15.7	15.6	7	23	241
							11.7

**Table II** shows the number of Births and the Infantile Mortality Rate for the County and District of Glamorgan during 1956.

**TABLE II.**

District	Number of Births	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Births
Aberdare .....	563	16	28.4
Barry .....	731	23	31.4
Bridgend .....	261	9	34.4
Caerphilly .....	764	21	27.4
Cowbridge .....	13	—	—
Gelligaer .....	644	31	48.1
Glyncorrwg .....	216	8	37.0
Llwchwr .....	349	12	34.3
Maesteg .....	373	9	24.1
Mountain Ash .....	462	12	25.9
Neath Borough .....	457	12	26.2
Ogmore and Garw .....	360	12	33.3
<b>Penarth</b> .....	303	7	23.1
Pontypridd .....	537	10	18.6
Porthcawl .....	134	5	37.3
Port Talbot Borough .....	883	25	28.3
Rhonda .....	1,524	45	29.5
Administration County of Glamorgan	11,629	352	30.2
England and Wales .....	—	—	23.8



# CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1956

Cause of Death		Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .....	2	—
2.	Tuberculosis (Other) .....	—	1
3.	Syphilitic disease .....	—	—
4.	Diphtheria .....	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough .....	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections .....	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis .....	—	—
8.	Measles .....	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	1	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	5	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	5	—
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	—	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus .....	—	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .....	10	9
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	1	—
16.	Diabetes .....	3	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	18	16
18.	Coronary disease, angina .....	30	12
19.	Hypertension with heart disease .....	—	3
20.	Other heart diseases .....	12	20
21.	Other circulatory diseases .....	8	5
22.	Influenza .....	—	3
23.	Pneumonia .....	3	2
24.	Bronchitis .....	8	5
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system .....	3	—
26.	Ulcer of the stomach and the duodenum .....	2	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis .....	3	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate .....	2	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations .....	1	—
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases .....	11	12
33.	Motor vehicle accidents .....	1	—
34.	All other accidents .....	3	5
35.	Suicide .....	3	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war .....	—	—
All Causes.....		135	106
Total		241	

**CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES,  
DURING 1956**

Diseases	Hrs.	Weeks				To't 1st. M'h.	Months				To'al
	24	1	2	3	4		1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Generalised Anasarca	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Staphylococcal Bronchiolitis	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	3	1	—	1	6	—	—	—	1	1

**TABLE SHOWING AGEING OF POPULATION**

No. of Deaths at Ages	Year 1945	Year 1946	Year 1955	Year 1956
65 to 74 .....	59	48	60	57
75 and over .....	77	69	82	116
Total .....	136	117	142	173

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Under the National Health Service Act 1946, arrangements for the above became the responsibility of the Glamorgan County Council and these procedures have been carried out at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, schools, and by general Medical Practitioners.

The following are the figures for Penarth during the year :—

Diphtheria Immunisation	237
Vaccination against Smallpox	94
Vaccination against Tuberculosis (B.C.G.) (13 year old school children)	124

## DIPHTHERIA

The following shows the incidence of Diphtheria since 1937 :—

Year	No. of Cases	No. of Deaths
1937	113	4
1938	65	2
1939	91	2
1940	23	3
1941	Nil	Nil
1942	5	Nil
1943	2	Nil
1944	5	1
1945	2	Nil
1946	2	Nil
1947	5	1
1948	Nil	Nil
1949	Nil	Nil
1950	Nil	Nil
1951	Nil	Nil
1952	Nil	Nil
1953	Nil	Nil
1954	Nil	Nil
1955	Nil	Nil
1956	Nil	Nil

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### Cases.

During the year the following cases were notified.

Pneumonia .....	46	including	32	from	Llandough	Hospital
Scarlet Fever .....	11	"	—	"	"	"
Erysipelas .....	1	"	1	"	"	"
Food Poisoning .....	9	"	8	"	"	"
Whooping Cough .....	19	"	3	"	"	"
Measles .....	3	"	2	"	"	"
Meningococcal Infection .....	8	"	7	"	"	"
Dysentery .....	43	"	12	"	"	"
Paratyphoid Fever .....	—	"	—	"	"	"
Malaria .....	—	"	—	"	"	"
Puerperal Pyrexia ....	1	"	—	"	"	"
Poliomyelitis—						
Paralytic .....	1	"	1	"	"	"
Non-Paralytic .....	5	"	—	"	"	"

Of the above cases of Infectious Diseases the undermentioned were admitted to Isolation Hospitals

Scarlet Fever .....	1
Whooping Cough .....	2
Meningococcal Infection .....	1
Pneumonia .....	1
Poliomyelitis—Non Paralytic .....	5

## LABORATORY FACILITIES

The following pathological and bacteriological examinations were made at the County Public Health Laboratory :—

Throat Swabs .....	27
Faeces? .....	212
Milk .....	44
Water .....	3

# NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

DISEASES	All Ages	Un- der 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	Over 65 yrs.	(1)   (2)   (3)		
											(1)	(2)	(3)
Pneumonia ...	6	21	6	1	3	3	-	2	3	7	32	13	1
Whooping Cough ...	19	1	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	2
Measles ...	3	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Meningococcal Infection ...	11	1	1	2	4	1	1	-	1	-	7	-	1
Scarlet Fever ...	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	49	1	5	3	19	5	1	1	3	2	12	31	-
Dysentery ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Erysipelas ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Infectious...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic) ...	5	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ...	9	2	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	8	1	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Excluding Paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	147	29	23	15	41	11	2	8	8	10	66	71	10

The figures shown under (1), (2), (3) represent the following:—

(1) Notified by Llandough Hospital.

(2) Cases treated at home.

(3) Cases admitted to hospital.

## TUBERCULOSIS

The Chest Physician, Cardiff, Dr. S. H. Graham has kindly compiled the following table in connection with the treatment of tuberculosis during the year 1956. The figures in parentheses denotes the corresponding cases for the year 1955.

Number of new cases seen	(170)	203
Number found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	(4)	11
Number found to be suffering from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	(1)	4
Number with no evidence of Tuberculosis	(156)	172
Number still under observation	(9)	16

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—64	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
65 & Over	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Age Unkwn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7	4	—	4	3	—	—	—
Total	11		4		3		—	

## TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

1940 - 1956

Year	No. Notified Pulmonary	No. Notified Non Pulmonary	Total	Deaths Recorded Total
1940	17	7	24	9
1941	6	9	15	10
1942	17	2	19	8
1943	15	7	22	8
1944	19	6	25	8
1945	10	3	13	6
1946	15	5	20	6
1947	8	3	11	6
1948	24	2	26	6
1949	16	6	22	6
1950	18	3	21	4
1951	11	5	16	10
1952	20	1	24	2
1953	23	5	25	2
1954	14	3	17	3
1955	6	4	10	3
1956	11	4	15	3

## DISINFECTION

Terminal disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., where necessary is carried out by the Cardiff Health Authority and any spraying or other type of disinfection of premises is carried out by the department.



**HOMES, INSTITUTIONS ETC.**

The following Homes, Institutions etc., are situated in the town :—

Plymouth Nursing Home,	Plymouth Road.
Old People's Hostel,	Gardenhurst, Park Road, (Glamorgan County Council).
Old People's Hostel,	3 Park Road (Glamorgan County Council).
Eventide Home,	Holmesdale Place.
Home for Aged Jews,	Bridgeman Road.
Children's Home,	17 Victoria Road (Glamorgan County Council).
National Children's Home,	Sea View, Bradford Place.
The Lindens Hostel for Maladjusted Children,	Bradford Place (Glamorgan County Council).

**HEALTH AND ANCILLARY SERVICES.**

Health and ancillary services in Penarth administered from Divisional Health Office of the Glamorgan County, Westgate Street, Cardiff.

The following are the services concerned :—

**Infant Welfare Clinics.**

Beecroft, Stanwell Road	.....	twice weekly
Plassey Street, Presbyterian Church	.....	once weekly
Cogan	.....	once weekly
Ante Natal Clinic, Beecroft	.....	once weekly
Post Natal and Birth Control Clinic, Beecroft	.....	fortnightly
In addition Welfare Food sales sessions are held at these premises.		

**HEALTH VISITING.**

There are three combined Health Visitors/School Nurses carrying out specified duties.

**MIDWIFERY.**

Three midwives undertake domicillary midwifery.

**HOME NURSING.**

Three full time home nurses and one part time, administer to the sick in their own homes.

**HOME HELPS.**

One full time and eight part time home-helps attended an average of 35 households per week, during the year. The greater majority of those receiving help were either elderly sick or infirm.

## SWIMMING BATHS

Chemical and Bacteriological samples of the Swimming Bath Water were examined at the County and Public Health Laboratory and found to be satisfactory.

The degree of Chlorination of the water is frequently and quickly checked by a simple colorimetric method by the Baths Superintendent. The "turn-over-period" of the Bath water when necessary can be reduced to under 4 hours, which is regarded as satisfactory.

## SCHOOLS

Situated in the District are the following schools :—

- Penarth County Grammar School.
- Albert Road Secondary School (Girls).
- Albert Road (Junior & Infants) Mixed.
- Cogan Secondary School (Boys)
- Cogan School (Junior & Infants) Mixed.
- Victoria School (Junior & Infants) Mixed.
- Penarth C. of E. School.
- Penarth R.C. School.
- Fairfield Primary School.

All the schools are provided with a constant supply of pure water, good drainage and sanitary fittings, urinals, etc., which are flushed with automatic tanks.

## VERMINOUS INFESTATION

Disinfestation of verminous houses is carried out by the use of Insecticides containing 5 per cent of D.D.T. and owing to the high efficiency of the treatment it is only very occasionally that re-treatment is necessary. During the year 13 premises were treated.

## SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

### Milk.

The 17 Purveyors of milk in the district are made up as follows :

Producers .....	3
Producer/Retailers .....	3
Other Retailers .....	8
Non-resident Retailers .....	6

Close supervision was maintained by the Inspectors on Milk Distributors and all dairy premises (other than dairy farms).

### Designated Milk.

Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
25	25	Nil

### Undesignated Milk.

Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
7	7	Nil

### Samples tested for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
11	9	2

There are six farms in the district, the cowsheds of which are fitted with modern drinking bowls for each cow, and are served by a constant water supply.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### Water Supply.

The district is within the area of supply of the City of Cardiff, and receives a constant service of upland surface water from the Brecknock Beacons.

By arrangement with the County Council samples are taken to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for chemical and bacteriological examination.

The number of samples collected from various points by the Public Health Inspectors for bacteriological and chemical analysis are set out hereunder :—

Type of Sample	Number Taken	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
Bacteriological	3	3	Nil
Chemical	—	—	—
Total	3	3	Nil

Number of Dwelling-houses served	Number of Population supplied from Public Water Mains	Number of Population supplied from Standpipe	Number of Persons supplied by piped supply from Well
5,527	19,040	Nil	Nil

### MONTHLY TOTAL OF RAINFALL IN DISTRICT DURING 1956

The rainfall for the year 1956 was 33.12 inches, and rain fell on 282 days.

One inch of rain or over was recorded in twenty-four hours on the 25th August when the rainfall was 2.39 inches.  
 January, 4.33; February, .22; March, 1.02; April, 1.32; May, 1.03; June, 2.38; July, 3.04; August, 7.17; September, 5.34; October, 2.03; November, 1.26; December, 3.98.

## FOODSTUFF CONDEMNED IN 1956

Apricots ...	93 tins	Mixed Vegetables ...	18 tins
Apple Slices ...	2 tins	Molasses ...	2 tins
Almonds ...	4 lb.	Minced Steak ...	1 tin
Asparagus ...	3 tins	Nestles Milk ...	3 tins
Blancmange ...	4 pkts.	Orange Juice ...	3 bott.
Beef Bundles ...	8 lb.	Orange Juice ...	9 tins
Beans Runner ...	3 tins	Oranges ...	76 tins
Butter Beans ...	8 tins	Olives ...	2 jars
Beef ...	444 lb.	Ox Tongue ...	9 tins
Bacon ...	25 lb.	Ox Tongue ...	6 lb.
Baked Beans ...	43 tins	Pork ...	2 legs
Beef Steak ...	45 tins	Prawns ...	1 tin
Brislings ...	21 tins	Potato Salad ...	1 tin
Biscuits ...	3 lb.	Prunes ...	14 tins
Beef and Ham ...	2 tins	Pork ...	5 tins
Beef Loaf ...	15 lb.	Peas ...	221 tins
Beef Steak Pie ...	1 tin	Pork Luncheon Meat ...	5 tins
Baby Food ...	7 tins	Peaches ...	124 tins
Broad Beans ...	4 tins	Pilchards ...	46 tins
Carrots ...	22 tins	Plums ...	24 tins
Corned Beef ...	152 tins	Pineapple ...	217 tins
Cream ...	32 tins	Pineapple Juice ...	4 tins
Crawfish ...	10 tins	Pears ...	127 tins
Cherries ...	8 tins	Potatoes ...	13 tins
Cake Mixture ...	1 pkt.	Pork Sausage ...	27 tins
Chicken Broth ...	4 tins	Pork Slice ...	21 tins
Creamed Rice ...	2 tins	Potted Meat ...	72 jars
Chopped Pork ...	4 tins	Pork Pies ...	8
Custard Powder ...	32 tins	Peach Juice ...	4 tins
Crab ...	20 tins	Raspberries ...	6 tins
Celery ...	3 tins	Spaghetti ...	28 tins
Cheese ...	11 lb.	Sardines ...	4 tins
Dates ...	6 pkts.	Salmon ...	13 tins
Evaporated Milk ...	230 tins	Skimmed Milk ...	4 tins
Fruit Salad ...	18 tins	Stewed Steak ...	50 tins
Fruit Cocktail ...	2 tins	Strawberries ...	22 tins
Grapefruit ...	55 tins	Sausages ...	102 lb.
Grapes ...	2 tins	Sausage & Beans ...	3 tins
Gherkins ...	1 bott.	Soup ...	47 tins
Grapefruit Juice ...	6 tins	Sausages ...	6 tins
Ham ...	34 lbs. 11 ozs.	Shrimps ...	6 tins
Ham ...	14 tins	Tomatoes ...	152 tins
Ice-cream Powder ...	20 tins	Tuna Fish ...	7 tins
Jam ...	2 jars	Turkey ...	393 lb.
Jellied Veal ...	9 tins	Veal Loaf ...	3 tins
Lobster ...	37 tins	Vegetable Salad ...	4 tins
Luncheon Meat ...	144 tins	Yorkshire Pudding	
Lemonade Powder ...	1 tin	Mixture ...	4 tins
Lambs Tongue ...	4 tins	Yorkshire Pudding	
Minced Beef Loaf ...	62 tins	Mixture ...	16 pkts.

# FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938-50

## Food Analysis.

This work was carried out by the County Public Health Inspectors and the following is their report of Samples taken in the district during 1956.

	Samples Taken	Unsatis- factory
Milk	60	—
Coffee and Chicory	2	—
Custard Powder	1	—
Blancmange Powder	1	—
Jam	2	—
Sponge Mixture	5	—
Cooking Crumbs	1	—
Sterilised Cream	3	—
Pastry Mixture	4	—
Cooking Fat	1	—
Sago	1	—
White Pepper	1	—
Self Raising Flour	2	—
Asprin Tablets	1	—
Yeast Tablets	1	—
Halibut Liver Oil Caps	2	—
Condensed Milk	1	—
Sauce	1	—
Canned Fish	2	—
Cornflower	1	—
Table Jelly	3	—
Pudding Mixture	1	—
Cake Mixture	4	1
White Wine	1	—
Cream Wine	1	—
Shredded Beef Suet	3	—
Vinegar	1	—
Olive Oil	1	—
Codeine Tablets	1	—
Saccharin Tablets	1	—
Ice Cream	1	—
Gelatine	1	—
Orange Drink	2	—
Honey	1	—
Sweets	1	—
Tomato Sauce	1	—
Lentils	1	—
Tea	1	—
Vironta	1	—

Margarine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Lemon Curd	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Dried Mixed Fruit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Curry Powder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Trifle Mixture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Double Cream	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Glace Cherries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Blackcurrant Jelly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Canned Tomatoes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Parsley & Thyme Stuffing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Baking Powder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Tomato Juice Cocktail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Dessicated Coconut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Marzipan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Canned Luncheon Meat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	—
Meringue Powder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Sugar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Mincemeat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Yorkshire Pancake & Fritter Pudding Mix	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Prunes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—



**Number of Food Premises in area.**

Grocers	46
Bakers and Confectioners	6
Fishmongers	4
Fish Shops (Fried)	5
Greengrocers	10
Pie Manufacturers	1
Butchers	20
Greengrocers and Grocers	9
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	9
Cafes	19
Crisp Potato Manufacturer	1
School Canteens	5
Total	135

**Number of Food Premises Registered by Type of business under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, and Milk and Dairies Regulations.**

For manufacture of Sausages, Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Foods	14
Number of Ice Cream Registrations	54
Dairies Registered	11
Total	79

**Number of Inspections of Registered Food premises.**

Meat Shops	151
Dairies	32
Ice Cream Premises	108
Total	291

**Method of Disposal of Condemned Food**

By burying on refuse tip.

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Regular visits of inspection have been made to factories in the district as shown in the following Tables :—

### 1.—Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	2	18	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	56	191	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority † (excluding out-workers' premises)...	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	58	209	—	—

### 2.—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Number of Cases in which prose- cutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S1)	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temp. (S3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out- work) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	4	4	—	—	—

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The following table shows the amount of routine inspection work performed by the Public Health Inspectors :—

### GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

Accumulations	.....	25
Animals kept	.....	27
Cesspools	.....	202
Closets, Water	.. ..	425
Complaints	.....	699
Dirty and Verminous Premises	.....	10
Drains—Existing	... ..	190
„    Obstructed	.....	173
„    Relaid	.....	17
„    Tested	.....	18
Infectious Diseases	.....	44
Interviews	.....	669
Public and Private Conveniences	.....	126
Rooms Disinfected	... ..	56
Rats and Mice	.....	258
Schools	.....	42
Smoke Observations	.....	4
Smoke Special Visits	.....	12
Miscellaneous Visits	.....	491
Cinemas	.....	29

### HOUSING.

Houses Inspected	.....	254
Houses Re-inspected	.....	606

### FACTORIES.

Factories—Mechanical	.....	191
„    Non-mechanical	.....	18
Bakehouses	.....	86
Laundries	.....	7

## MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS.

Meat and Food Inspections	244
Shops—Meat	151
"    Fish	43
"    General Provisions	368
"    Other	130
Food Preparation Premises	150
Dairies	58
Samples—Milk Bacteriological	32
Ice Cream Premises	108

## HOUSING STATISTICS 1956

	Local Authority	Private Licence
Number of Houses completed during 1956	... 38	46
Number of Houses partly completed	... 66	35
Number of families re-housed in New Council Houses		51

### Inspections of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

1. Total number of dwelling houses inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts 254
2. Total number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 205
3. Number of defective dwellings rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 162
4. **Action under the Housing Act, 1936 :—**
  - (a) Number of Notices served—
 

Preliminary	47
Statutory	27
  - (b) Number of dwellings which were rendered fit by owners after service of notice 14
  - (c) Number of dwellings which were rendered fit by Local Authority in default of owners Nil
  - (d) Number of dwellings in respect of which demolition orders were made Nil
  - (e) Number of dwellings in respect of which closing orders were made Nil

## 5. Action under the Public Health Act, 1936 :—

(a) Number of Notices served—	
Preliminary	158
Statutory	2
(b) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied by owners after service of notice	148
(c) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied by Local Authority in default of owner	1

## NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR.

### Result of Service.

Number of complaints received and dealt with 699

Verbal intimation resulted in a considerable amount of work being executed without the need for further action.

Sanitary improvements were carried out and defects remedied under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors.

### Exterior Works.

Dilapidated Building taken down	1
Roofs repaired and renewed	51
Rain water pipes and eaves gutters renewed and repaired	23
Walls—rebuilt or repaired	4
Yard area relaid	3
New Fascia Boards provided	3
Verandah Repaired	2
Boundary Walls repaired	2
Chimney Stack repaired	7
Exterior Cement Rendering Renewed	13
Defective Soffitt Repaired	2
Main Walls taken Down and Rebuilt	2
Roof over Verandah renewed	2
New Lintel Provided	2
New Door Provided	2
Front Entrance Path relaid	1
New Steps provided	1
Defective Yard Gulley renewed	1
Soil Pipe repaired or renewed	1
Accumulation of refuse cleared	25
Walls Repointed	1
Premises Rat Proofed	2
New Cement Fillet provided	1

### Interior Works.

Obstructed Chimney Flue cleared	2
---------------------------------	---

Windows reglazed	5
Sink waste pipes repaired and renewed	2
Defective Hearth renewed	3
Door Furniture	10
New Stone Cill provided	1
New Sinks provided	1
Walls replastered internally	47
Fire Grates repaired or renewed	12
Floors repaired or renewed	8
New Skirting Boards provided	1
Doors repaired or renewed	17
Chimney Flues repaired	1
Windows and Frames repaired	42
New Lead Trap provided	1
Ceilings renewed or replastered	19
Stairs repaired	2
Wash Hand Basin provided	3
Sashcords provided	38
Dampness in walls remedied	15
Walls Limewashed	3
New Water Closet Pan Seat provided	2
Hot Water Cistern provided	1

### Drainage.

Cesspools cleared and cleansed	202
Drains repaired and relaid	17
Obstructed drains cleared and cleansed	173
Obstructed water closets cleared	1
New pedestal water closet pans provided	9
New flushing tanks provided	2
Flushing tanks repaired	1
Obstructed Sink waste cleared	1
Water Closet Compartment repaired	1
Waste pipes repaired	9
Defective Joint between Flush Pipe and Water Closet renewed	1
Flooded Cellar cleared	1
New Manhole provided	4
New Grid provided to Yard Gully	2

## RESULTS OF HOUSING SURVEY

**Table A.**

Total Number of Houses in the area	Total Number inspected in survey	Number found to be fit	Number found to be in need of repair
5,527	1,268	728	540

**Position at 31st December, 1956—Unfit Houses dealt with by Sub-Committee.**

**Table B.**

	Number	Number awaiting Survey	Number where survey is completed	Number where work is completed or in progress
Houses offered to and purchased by the Council	18	Nil	18	7
Houses offered to the Council. Under consideration	29	27	2	Nil
Miscellaneous. Unfit Houses	8	8	Nil	Nil
Totals	55	35	20	7



## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The following shows the amount of routine work carried out and the results achieved.

Number of visits to rat infested premises	.....	.....	2,457
Number of reservoir infestations found	.....	.....	Nil
Number of major infestations found	.....	.....	Nil
Number of minor Infestations found	.....	.....	258
Number of complaints dealt with	.....	.....	258

### Surface Campaign.

258 complaints were received by the Department during the year and 2,457 visits of inspection were made. All Local Authority premises, farms and business premises were visited, and special attention was paid to the refuse tip.

### Sewer Campaign.

Two maintenance treatments were carried out for the destruction of rats in the sewers. At each treatment over 500 manholes were pre-baited and where necessary poison baited. The whole of the work was carried out in accordance with the instructions and methods laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.





